

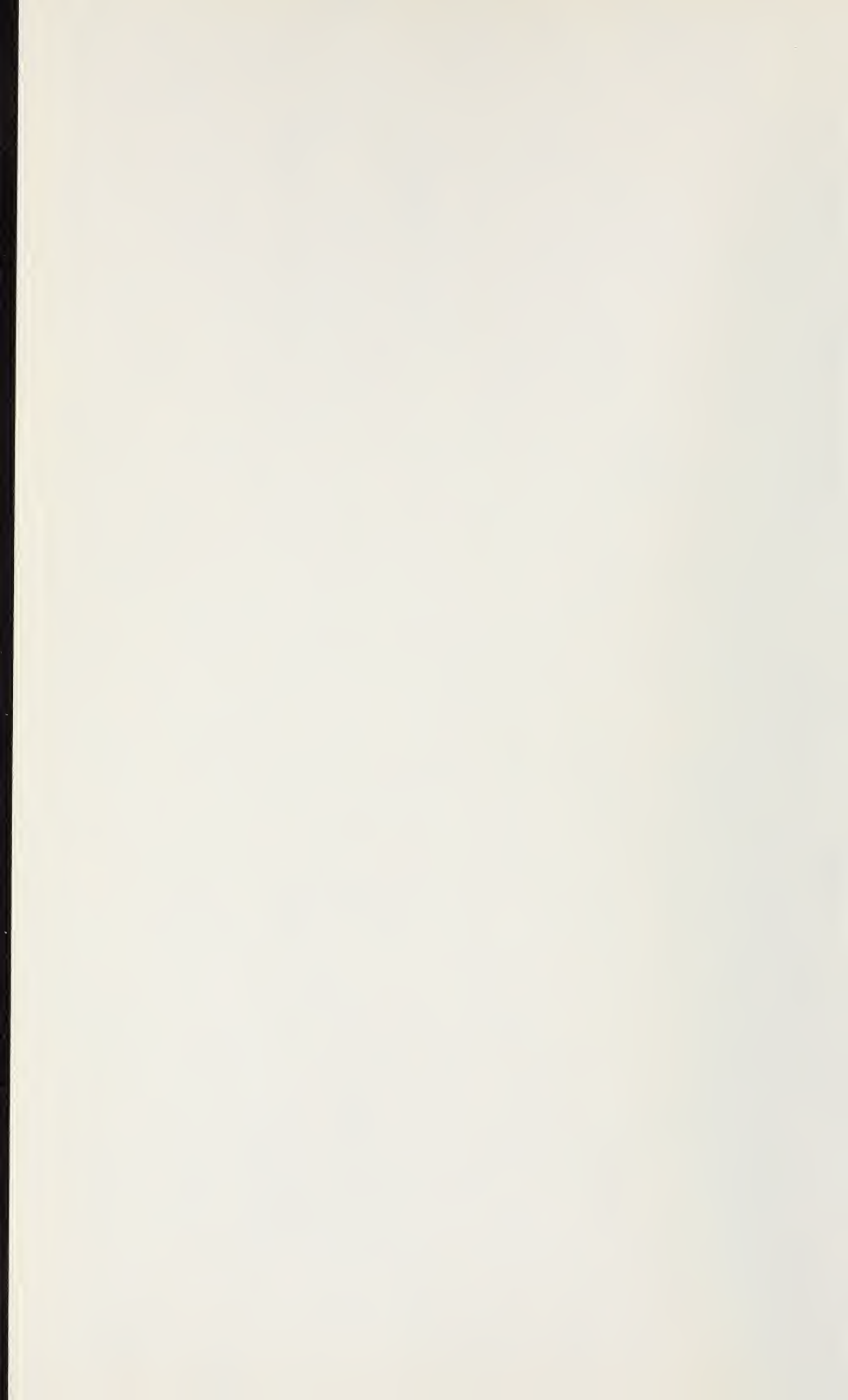
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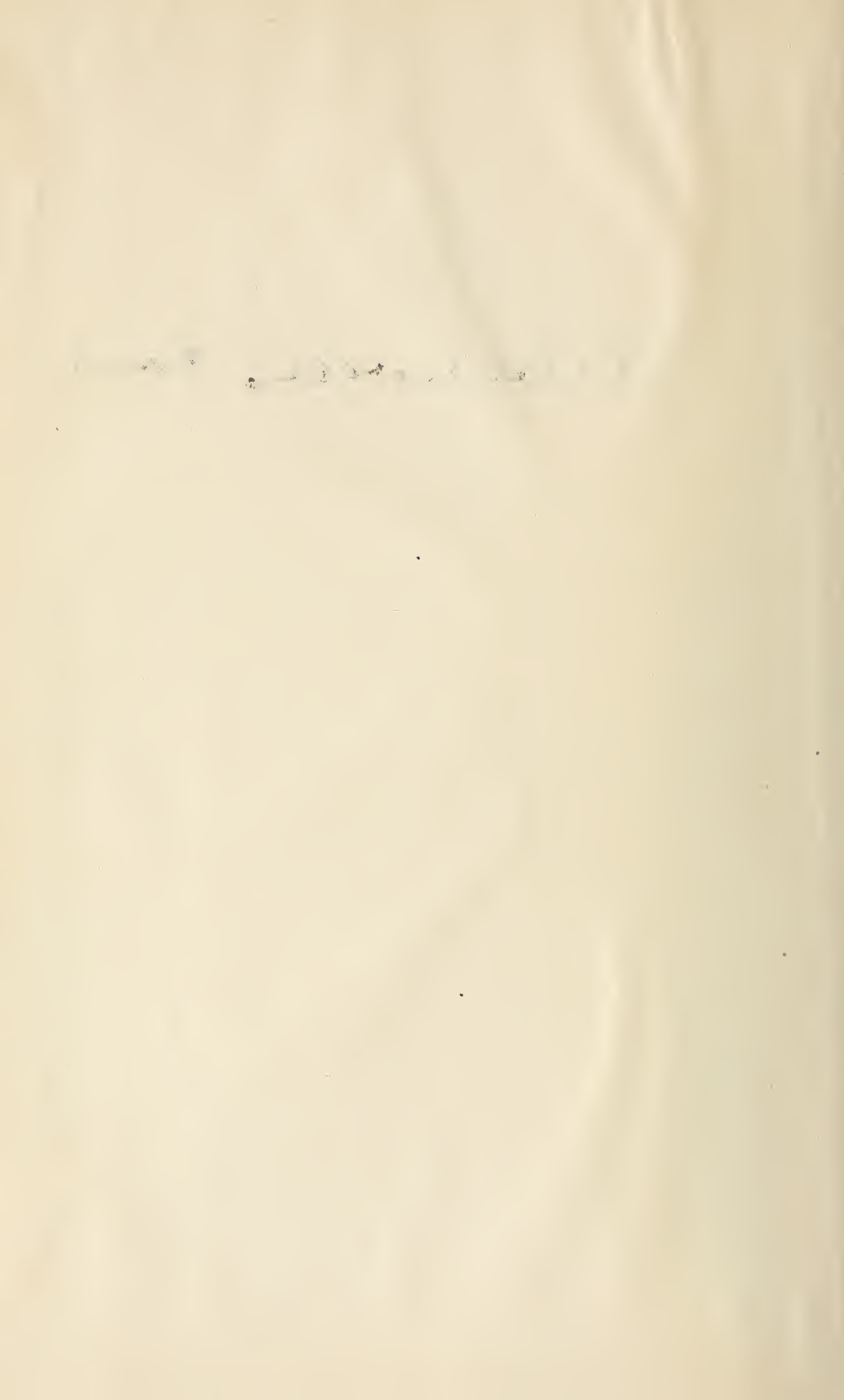








JR Caldwell's book.





HISTORY

OF THE

Indian Rights Association

OF IOWA,

AND THE FOUNDING OF THE

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

TOLEDO, IOWA.

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At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, held in the reception room of the Indian Training School, Toledo, Iowa, on January 27th, 1899, the undersigned persons were appointed a committee to prepare and publish a pamphlet giving a history of the founding of the Indian Training School and the work of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa in relation thereto, and we respectfully submit the following pages as an authentic account compiled chiefly from official records of the Indian Department and of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa.

E. C. EBERSOLE,  
JOHN R. CALDWELL,  
HORACE M. REBOK.



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Aug 16 55





DORMITORY—INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, TOLEDO, IOWA.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS OF IOWA.

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(Excerpt from annual report of Horace M. Rebok, U. S. Indian Agent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1898.)

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Four hundred members of a prehistoric race, residing on an average of a little more than 8 acres of land among the hills, groves and meadows which skirt the banks of the beautiful Iowa River in Tama county, enjoying the rude, wild life and cherishing the customs of their ancestors of a century ago, relishing the dog feast and growing zealous in the medicine dance, marrying and divorcing as their fathers did before the light of a Christian civilization spread beyond the banks of the Mississippi River, without a church house or a school, or a single communicant of Protestant or Catholic faith, although for, fifteen years devoted missionaries have faithfully ministered to their physical wants and zealously tried to make the story of Christ music to their barbaric ears and comfort to their disquieted souls, clinging firmly and steadfastly in life and in the hour of death to the superstitions of their ancestral warriors of a hundred years ago, has been such an anomaly in the history of the North American Indian as the Indian Bureau was until recent years disposed to disbelieve. Yet such is no over-drawn picture of the life of the Muskwaki Indians as they have resided in Iowa for over forty years. This band of Indians is a remnant of the once powerful Sauks and Foxes, who were a terror to the white settler in the region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, and every other band of Indians whose path they crossed.

Their original abiding place is hidden among the mysteries of the unwritten history of the continent. Caleb Atwater, who visited them along the Mississippi River in 1829, wrote at that time:

The farthest back I am able to trace their traditions was up to the time when our European ancestors first settled on this continent. That story every Indian can tell; and the Sauks have some tradition of their living, as I suppose, in Rhode Island, and of King Phillip's war.

This story by Mr. Atwater and known facts concerning the history of these people in the north correspond very closely to the traditions that are related by the old men of the tribe, who cherish them as the most sacred legacies of their fathers. In the warm summer days it is not uncommon to see an old man, with his blanket spread upon the ground and himself disrobed of all garments except the breechcloth, basking in the sunshine and teaching his grandchildren and the young

men of the tribe the religion and traditions of his ancestors. They relate that the first white man their people saw was an Englishman. The next nationality they came in contact with was the French; that the French were hostile to them and allied other Indian tribes against them and finally drove them westward across the lakes.

The Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa are the Foxes of the tribe known in treaties with the Government as the "Sac and Fox of the Mississippi." Just when or where the union of the Foxes and Sauks took place I am unable to state, but at the siege of Detroit they were two distinct tribes, for it is related that the French were enabled to withstand the fierce and disastrous assaults of the Foxes only by an alliance with the Sauks and other tribes in that locality; and as late as 1815 the United States made a "treaty of peace and friendship with the Fox Nation." This treaty is now in the possession of the chief of our tribe, and is preserved in a little buckskin sack, which he guards as jealously as he guards his life.

The tribe attaches as much importance to the treaty of 1815 as we do to the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States. To it they invariably refer when pressing any claim against the Government. They boast with much pride that they have never violated any of the stipulations of this treaty and from its date to the present time none of their band have taken up arms against the Government. They disclaim any part or responsibility in the Black Hawk war, and point to the fact that Black Hawk was a Sauk and that the war known in history by his name was an uprising of the Sauks and not of the Foxes.

This band is otherwise known as the Muskwaki. The spelling here given is that adopted by the Smithsonian Institute. The name as locally used during their residence in Iowa has been spelled Musquakie, and in a certificate of good character given to their chief by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in 1824, they were referred to as the "Musquy Nation." There have been many erroneous explanations in vogue as to the meaning of this name and the date of its origin. For many years the story was current that the name originated at the time of the outbreak of the Black Hawk war when the Foxes refused to take part in the hostilities, and that it signifies "coward." Nothing could be farther from the truth, for I have already indicated that the name was common in 1824, and however spelled, it is always pronounced the same way by the Indians, and, literally translated, signifies "red earth." The Indians claim that it was the word by which their tribe was originally designated and distinguished from other tribes, and boast that it signifies "red earth," they are the original Indians—the first created by the Great Spirit—and that when they were created he gave to them the name Muskwaki, signifying that they had been made from red earth.

By a treaty, in 1842, the joint tribes sold their lands in Iowa to the United States, and in partial consideration therefor were assigned a reservation in Kansas. The Sauk branch promptly removed to Kansas, but the Foxes hesitated to leave Iowa. However, under the influence of their leaders and the Government agents, the most of them removed to Kansas between 1842 and 1845, but scarcely had they settled in their new home when they became dissatisfied and began to return to Iowa in small groups, and between 1845 and 1866 about 264 members of the tribe returned, and settled in small villages along the Iowa River in Tama, Iowa, and Johnson counties, and it is related that a few of their band never left the State.

In 1856 the general assembly of Iowa passed an act legalizing the residence of these Indians in the State and requesting the Secretary of War to pay the Indians their annuity in their new home. In the summer of 1857, while the Indians were residing along the Iowa River in Johnson County, five of the principal men of the tribe were sent out



CHIEF POWESHIEK,

Who signed treaty of 1842 as head chief of the Foxes. He was uncle and adopted father of the present chief, Push-E-To-Neke-Qua.





to select a location for their permanent abiding place, and on July 13 purchased their first tract of 80 acres of land from a white settler in Tama Township, Tama County. In 1866 the first agent was appointed over them in the person of Maj. Leander Clark, who is still a resident of Toledo. That year the first census was taken since their return to Iowa. There were then enrolled 264 persons—125 males and 139 females—and their first annuity payment was made in January, 1867.

After this payment had been made the Secretary of the Interior ordered them to remove to the joint tribunal reservation in Kansas, and informed them that no further payment of annuity would be made to them except upon said reservation. Fortunately Congress reversed this unfair ruling by a special act on March 2, 1867, providing that the Indians should receive their annuity at their Iowa home so long as they remained peaceful and as they had the assent of the government of Iowa to reside in the State. Since that date this band has annually received an approximate proportion of the annuity due it under the treaties of 1837 and 1842, but during the years from 1853 to 1867 the band was wholly unrecognized by the Government and received no annuity, and to the present time the Fox branch of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi has not been permitted to share in the benefits which should accrue to them under the stipulations of the treaties above referred to, wherein they provided for schools, physician, and tribal government, including \$500 annually to be paid to their chief, and I here submit that the responsibility for the immovability of this tribe and its opposition to civilization rests, all things considered, far more with the Government than the Indians themselves.

When these Indians determined to return to Iowa and take the unequal chance of casting their lot among white men, purchasing land on their own account, and relying on their resources, it took a special act of Congress to save them their annuity which had been guaranteed to them by solemn treaty stipulations, and it has taken two or three special acts of Congress since that time to give them something like a fair apportionment of the funds due them under said treaties.

For the past forty years this tribe has cost the Government of the United States less per capita for administrative purposes than any other tribe in the United States. Their peaceful career has been their greatest curse. They have not enforced the pledges of the Government by force of arms or by threat of uprising since the treaty of peace in 1815, and apparently for this reason they have been left alone to suffer while other tribes, including the Sauk branch of their own tribe, have been given the lion's share as a natural consequence of their hostility. To-day the chief of the Sauk branch in Oklahoma is enjoying the treaty stipulation of \$500 annually, and has received this amount for all the years since the treaty was made, while the chief of the Fox branch, to whom an equal amount was as solemnly pledged in the same treaty, has not received a single dollar since the return of the Fox band to Iowa. Has not the chief of the Muskwaki paid too dear a price for the honor of a good conscience? In reflecting upon these events one is led to believe that had he taken a war club and led forth his band upon the early settlers along the Iowa river in 1857, instead of transacting a simple piece of legitimate business in buying a small patch of land upon which his people could settle, he would have enforced recognition and reward where deeds of peace and years of quietude have been unable to make appeal.

To the 80 acres originally purchased in 1857 there have been added from time to time other tracts of land, until to-day this tribe owns nearly 3,000 acres, held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa, some by the United States Indian agent, all of which is soon to be transferred in trust to the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by act of Congress in 1896. During their residence in Iowa prior to 1896 the question of the legal status of these Indians was very much com-

plicated. In order to clear the matter up to some extent and to open the way for the establishment of an agency boarding school, I organized in the summer of 1895 what is known as the Indian Rights Association of Iowa. The purpose of this association was to take such steps as were necessary to determine and fix, as far as possible, the legal status of the Indians and to promote education and civilization among them. The work of this organization was left in the hands of an executive committee composed of Rev. S. N. Fellows, D.D., of Fayette, Iowa; Hon. E. C. Ebersole, Judge John R. Caldwell, of Toledo; Hon. A. E. Jackson and Hon. E. G. Penrose, of Tama, and the Indian Agent, and it spent much time for several months in investigation and advisement. The committee finally formulated a bill ceding jurisdiction over the Indians and over their lands to the Federal Government, making certain advisable reservations in criminal matters and fixing the power of the State to tax the Indians for State, county, road, and bridge purposes, and relieving the Indians from taxation for educational and charitable purposes. Heretofore the Indians had been paying taxes to support the white schools in the townships and were receiving no benefits therefrom; they were being taxed to help maintain the State University, and not a member of the tribe was provided with a common-school education.

The act granting jurisdiction was passed in January, 1896, by the legislature of Iowa and shortly afterwards Congress passed an act accepting the jurisdiction tendered. This has no doubt been the most important legislation affecting these Indians since their residence in Iowa. It will probably not settle all disputed points, but it clearly points the way for the exercise of Federal authority by the agent in charge, and every day proves the wisdom of these acts. Prior to this legislation the agent could exercise little or no authority and the Indians were well aware of the fact and often took advantage of it. Hostile members of the tribe who did not approve of the course of the agent at times would order him from the ground and even attempt to enforce their demand. I do not know that they ever succeeded, but this simply shows how far these Indians had gotten from under the control of Federal authority, and that to get them back after forty years of undisturbed self-will is no easy task.

The cession of jurisdiction to the Federal Government opened the way for a school. In introducing this subject it is only fair to history to state that the Government maintained a day school on the Indian land for about eighteen years and that the school amounted to little less during the last than during the first year of its existence. Without the authority to enforce school regulations it was impossible to maintain a school of respectable standing, and while a few of the boys of the tribe availed themselves to a limited extent of some of the advantages offered, it can be truthfully said that the school was almost a farce during the entire eighteen years of its operation.

The matter of establishing a boarding school for the tribe was taken up in January, 1895, with the Indian Department, and during the ensuing months received much consideration. Commissioner Browning indicated his approval and willingness to co-operate with us to that end as soon as the matter of jurisdiction should be settled, so that the Government would be warranted in establishing a school over which it could operate without liability of interference by reason of the jurisdiction of the State of Iowa.

After adopting a plan by which to settle the question of jurisdiction, the executive committee of the Indian Rights Association determined to make an effort to secure an appropriation from Congress for the establishment of a boarding school. A delegation consisting of Dr. Fellows, of Fayette, Judge Caldwell, of Toledo, and the writer was detailed to wait upon Senator Allison at his home in Dubuque in



### PUSH-E-TO-NEKE-QUA

Civil Chief and Head of the Tribal Council. He was born in 1842 along the Iowa river, near Marengo, Iowa, nephew and adopted son of the then ruling chief, Poweshiek. On death of Chief Ma-Min-Wau-Ne-Ka, Push-E-To-Neke-Qua was elected Chief and Head of the Tribal Council.



the fall of 1895, prior to the opening of Congress. The plan presented met with the hearty approval of Senator Allison, and early in February, 1896, acting on similar recommendations from both Commissioner Browning and Senator Allison, a delegation representing the Indian Rights Association visited Washington for the purpose of presenting the matter to the Committee on Indian Affairs and to the Iowa delegation in Congress. The committee detailed for this work consisted of Dr. S. N. Fellows, of Fayette; Rev. T. S. Bailey, of Cedar Rapids, and the agent. When we reached Washington the Indian bill had already passed the House. An agreement was promptly reached between the Indian Department and the Iowa Senators to attach an amendment in the Senate, asking an appropriation of \$35,000, to the bill as it passed the House. This was done, and was concurred in by the House, and thus the first appropriation for the first school for these Indians was secured.

In passing this subject and submitting it to record, I desire to most cordially, on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Iowa, among whom the Indians reside, acknowledge the valuable services of the other members of the executive committee of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, the many friends who contributed, financially and morally, to its support, and for all these to make acknowledgment of the generous, patriotic, and substantial assistance rendered us by former Commissioner Browning and his Department, and by the United States Senators and Members of the House from Iowa.

Last fall the first policemen were appointed, three in number, and members of the tribe. The old men of the tribe and the council used every means in their power to intimidate these appointees and to drive them from their conclusion; but fortunately they were resolute and courageous fellows, and after they had given me their pledge and taken the oath of office, they could not be induced to retract, and while they had some shortcomings, I can truthfully say that I never saw any men, red, white, or black, who have born responsibility more seriously and progressed more rapidly than these men in their new relation. I was authorized to appoint a fourth policeman, but the hubbub of the tribe was so great over the appointment of the three that I have not to this day been able to find a fourth man who had the courage to assume the responsibility. I have now several good men who are considering the matter, but they are slow in reaching a conclusion.

## FORMER EDUCATIONAL STEPS.

In 1875 a day school building was erected by the Federal Government on the Indian land, and efforts were made to conduct a day school until June 30, 1896, when the school was abandoned on account of the prospective erection of a boarding school. So unsatisfactory were the results during this time that on several occasions the Indian Bureau suggested the abandonment of the school. In January, 1895, the day school was changed into an INDUSTRIAL DAY SCHOOL, with somewhat better results, and so continued until finally abandoned.

\$5,000. APPROPRIATED.

In the act of Congress making provision for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department \* \* \* and for other purposes for the fiscal year 1894, there appeared an item which provided that a

"sum not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars shall be expended for a school building and for furnishing the same complete on the Sac and Fox reservation in Iowa."

The unsatisfactory results of the former day school were partially due to inadequate buildings and equipment and the above appropriation sought to better meet the demands of the service by establishing a larger and better equipped day school.

In Department letter under date of April 18, 1894, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed Wallace R. Lesser, then Agent of the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa, to submit plans, specifications and recommendations for the erection and furnishing of the school building contemplated in the act of congress referred to.

On May 17, 1894, the Agent submitted plans and specifications providing for the remodeling and enlargement of the old school building at an estimated cost of \$3,528, and in his report, said :

"The plans were made with a view of providing a home for the farmer and family, teacher and family, and other employees, besides giving ample room for school and industrial purposes. \* \* \* I think it very desirable that a home be established on the Indian land so that it will be a practical illustration every day to the Indians. \* \* \* This building will be ample for all school purposes ever needed here and will be sufficiently large for all the children of school age that would be liable to attend at one time. It could be utilized as a small boarding school. \* \* \* I have endeavored to plan, not only for the present, but for future conditions and surroundings with a view to serving the best interests of all concerned and to do so as cheaply as possible."



MA-TAU-E-QUA

Last War Chief. Born at Dubuque, 1810, died in camp along Iowa river, in Tama County, October 4, 1897.



WINTER HOME OF MA-TAU-E-QUA.



Mr. Lesser retired from the agency on September 30, 1894, without the Department having taken favorable action on his report, and on October 6th his successor, Horace M. Rebok, addressed a letter to the Department urging the importance of the early completion of the plans for the school building under contemplation. Responding to this letter Hon. D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of October 13th, returned the plans of the former Agent, "not approved", and instructed the Agent to submit plans and specifications in accord with former instructions of the Department, and limited the amount to be used in the erection of the building to \$3000. Pursuant to instructions the Agent on November 2nd, submitted plans and specifications for a school at an estimated cost of \$3250., not including the heating of the building, and on November 9th, again addressed the Commissioner on the subject, advising him that the Indians had refused their consent to the erection of the new building on their land or to the improvement of the old premises. Referring to letters of November 2nd and 9th, in Department letter of January 3, 1895, the Commissioner thus addressed the Agent:

Replying to your letter of November 9, 1894, you are informed that, in view of the special appropriation of \$5000. from which I quote as follows "of which sum not exceeding \$5000. shall be expended for a school building and for furnishing same complete on the Sac and Fox Reservation in Iowa" as set forth in Office Letter, Education, April 18, 1894, and in accordance with instructions contained in Office letter of June 27, 1894, and in connection with letter of your predecessor dated July 2nd, 1894, this Office has now under preparation plans for a day school building at your agency. It now appears from your letter that the Indians object to this school building. The Indians have nothing to say in the matter. \* \* \* \* \* If, as you say, the Indians are opposed to the school, no further steps will be taken by this Office to erect said building, and eventually the \$5000. specially appropriated for that purpose will revert to the treasury. You will therefore make the situation known to the Indians and report at once to this Office your views on the matter. No further steps will be taken in the premises until your report is received.

About the same time the Indian Bureau suggested the abandonment of the old school on account of unsatisfactory attendance.

Replying to Department letter of January 3, and to this latter proposition, the Agent, under date of January 21, 1895, addressed a letter to the Commissioner strongly protesting against the abandonment of the school and inviting further investigation by the Department. In response to this the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on January 26th, wrote the Agent thus:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 21st relative to the school at your Agency. The entire matter will be thoroughly investigated in a short time by Supervisor Moss, who has been directed to go to your Agency, and no action will be taken by this office in the matters referred to in your letter until the receipt of the report of the Supervisor.

Supervisor Moss visited the Agency in April, did much to arouse

local sentiment on behalf of the Indians, made a report of the facts and prevailing conditions, and recommended that the old day school be continued until better provision was made for education among these Indians.

#### MOVEMENT FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL.

As the end of the fiscal year was drawing to a close at which time the \$5,000 appropriation for the enlargement of the day school would recur into the United States treasury, it became apparent that the appropriation could not be utilized. An examination of the official correspondence shows that the several branches of the Indian Bureau had become convinced that a more comprehensive policy should be adopted. On May 18, 1895, Dr. W. N. Hailman, Superintendent of Indian Schools, in a letter to the Agent, said :

"I had been in hopes that you would be called to Washington to consult concerning the establishment of a school at Tama, but I find that for technical reasons this has been found impracticable. I have not been able to find out fully what you have done in this direction, but have today suggested to the Education Division that you be requested to send plans and estimates of a suitable school at or near Tama, indicating location and other details. Should such request not reach you, I shall be pleased to forward to the Commissioner, with my opinions thereon, whatever you may send me of a similar character."

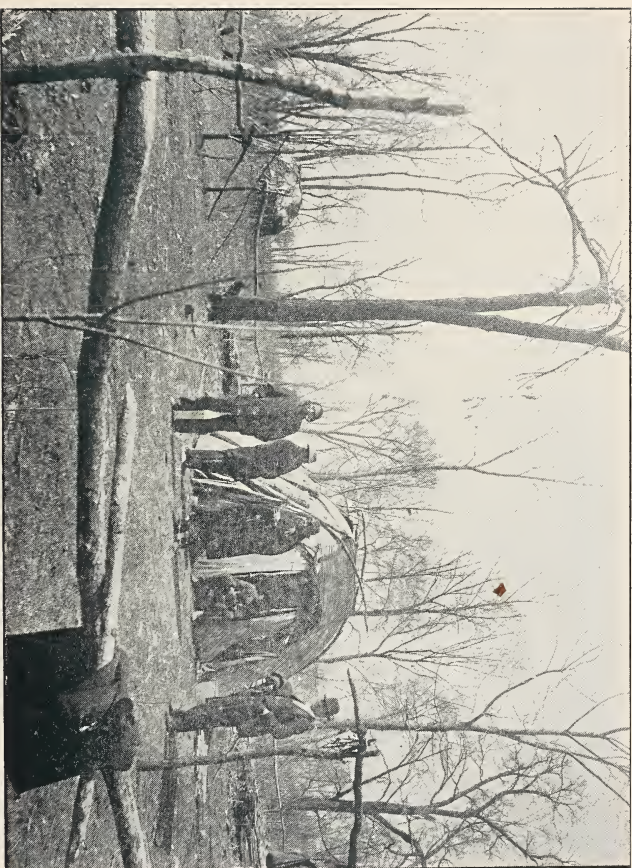
Again addressing the Agent, May 28, 1895, the Superintendent of Indian Schools said :

"It appears that the Indian Office prefers to leave preliminary arrangements with reference to the establishment of a boarding school or continuance of a day school at your Agency with me.

I should like very much to close this investigation at as early a date as possible, inasmuch as I shall be compelled to leave the office about June 30th. You will confer a favor upon me, therefore, if you will at your earliest convenience comply with the request I made in my letter of May 18th."

#### INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

Prior to this all efforts among these Indians had been confined to the Indian Bureau and to a Presbyterian mission established among them some twelve years before. The work of the mission was much hindered on account of the meagre educational facilities provided by the government, and there were none who entered more zealously into the plan for better things among the Indians than Rev. J. Irwin Smith, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian churches in Toledo and Tama, and Dr. T. S. Bailey, superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission for the Synod of Iowa. Local sentiment had not yet been aroused on behalf of the Indians and little or no interest had been felt in them throughout the state. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and the Indian Agent had canvassed the situation and were ready to co-operate with the people of Tama



WINTER WICK-I-UP OF JOHN ALLEN (Na-Sa-Pe-Phia),  
One of the most liberal minded members of the tribe.

John Allen. Kah-Kah-Ke-Mo. Sam Bear. She-She-Qua-Nes. Agent Rebok.



county and of Iowa, but the situation was such that it was necessary for the people themselves to manifest some anxiety in the matter. Accordingly the following letter was addressed to Dr. A. L. Riggs, principal of the Santee Training School, Nebraska :

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Toledo, Iowa, April 5, 1896.

DR A. L. RIGGS,

Santee Agency, Nebraska.

Dear Sir :

Supervisor Moss of the Indian Schools, has suggested to me that by writing to you I could secure the services of an Indian to come to Toledo to deliver a public address. What we need at this place is a stirring up of local sentiment in favor of the Indian, and I know of no better means than to bring an Indian here who is able to tell our people what education and civilization can do for the Indian. Have you any one at your agency whom you could send? What would be the cost of securing him, and when could he come? My present plan is to have three meetings, one in Toledo, one in Tama and one in Montour, the three towns most nearly situated to the Indians of our reservation. Any aid you may render us in this direction will be appreciated and will render us a good service.

Respectfully,

HORACE M. REBOK,

U. S. Indian Agent.

The letter received in reply was as follows :

SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL, }  
 AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASS'N, }  
 SANTEE AGENCY, NEB. }

HORACE M. REBOK, ESQ.,

April 22, 1895.

U. S. Indian Agent Sac and Fox Agency.

Dear Sir :

In response to yours of April 5th I would recommend that you write Dr. Chas. A. Eastman to give the address you wish for. He is now Indian Secretary of International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in St. Paul. If you wish to get his help I will write the International Committee and they would certainly approve. The expense would not be much from St. Paul down to your place. Address Dr. Eastman, 226, East 10th St., St. Paul, Minn. In case he cannot arrange to visit you, the next person I would name is Rev. John Eastman, his older brother, who is a Presbyterian pastor at Flandreau, S. D. But he is not as ready a speaker in English. Dr. Eastman has a pleasant, easy way and is a very acceptable speaker. Of course there are others who might be available but I think you had better try to get Dr. C. A. Eastman. He started his school life at our Santee Normal Training School. He went through college at Dartmouth and studied medicine at Boston. I am

Yours respectfully,

A. L. RIGGS.

A letter was immediately addressed to Dr. Eastman and he proposed to make an engagement for the sum of \$50. Dr. Eastman's letter is unfortunately not at hand, so that it cannot be reproduced. In reply the following letter was sent :

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, }  
 Toledo, Iowa, May 6, 1895. }

DR. CHAS. A. EASTMAN,

Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir :

This is the first opportunity I have had to reply to your letter of April 29th on account of having had to arrange with the ministerial association as to date. The ministers will kindly yield to us Sunday,

June 2, and arrange for a union meeting in Toledo and one in Tama. The towns are about two miles apart and each about three miles from the Indian camps. I will be glad indeed if you can arrange to be with us on that date and will guarantee you a fee of \$50. If your work is such that you could spend a day or two among our Indians prior to these meetings, I think it would be of advantage and interest. Kindly let me hear from you as soon as you receive this, stating whether or not we shall arrange for June 2nd, and send me some press account of your career, if possible. I would be glad to receive an electro plate for local press if you have such. I remember of seeing your picture in one of the Minneapolis papers about a year ago.

Yours respectfully,

HORACE M. REBOK,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

Dr. Chas. A. Eastman spent Saturday, June 1, 1895, with the Indians in camp and on the following day addressed the people of Toledo and Tama on the merits of Indian civilization. A report of the work of these meetings, resulting in the organization of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, will be found in the report made by its president, Rev. S. N. Fellows, D. D., January 27, 1899, and published as a part of this pamphlet.

#### A BOARDING SCHOOL RECOMMENDED.

Reporting under instructions from the Superintendent of Indian Schools of May 18th and May 28th, 1895, the Agent on June 8th, said :

"Looking to this end [a new day school] a provision of \$5,000 was made for the erection of a day school at this Agency. The plans for the school have never been carried out and the money will recur into the United States Treasury on the last day of this month, and I may add, this is well. The provision for a day school was inadequate. A day school will not solve the problem at this Agency. We may as well conclude to take the short cut on the problem in the beginning and to say that nothing short of a boarding school that will accommodate about 110 pupils, well supported, well supervised, and with authority, if necessary, to enforce police regulations, will accomplish the end. We have here today the worst problem to deal with that the Department finds among any of the Indians of the states. We have to break the power and influence of the chiefs and medicine men before there will be any marked progress in the tribe. That cannot be done by the methods of a day school. If there is no authority now existing for the exercise of police regulations among these people, that authority will have to be created. I doubt if such authority now exists. I believe that the Indians have taken counsel in the matter and have been legally advised that neither the Agent nor the Department has authority to compel attendance at the school. While I say that this method will rapidly and correctly solve the problem among these people, I do not wish to be understood that great good cannot be done in the absence of police authority.

When Supervisor Moss was here the agent and supervisor carefully looked over the situation and conferred together concerning the best policy. A week ago we had Dr. Chas. A. Eastman of St. Paul with us, especially to give his observations, experience and judgment as applied to this situation, and from all our investigations and councils I have concluded to report that a boarding school is the only solution of the problem at this Agency. The school work should be conducted especially along industrial lines."



A TYPICAL GROUP OF MUSQUAKIES.





Referring to the above recommendation the Superintendent of Indian Schools, under date of June 14, 1895, addressed the Agent thus:

"Your report and recommendation with reference to the school at your Agency have been received. I hope to stop over with you on my way to the Sioux City Institute during the last days of this month in order to fix upon a definite line of procedure. So far as I am concerned my mind is fully made up to leave nothing undone that may help to secure a boarding school at your Agency."

From this time until the school was an assured fact there was cordial co-operation between the Indian Bureau, the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, and the Iowa delegation in Congress, to the end that suitable provision might be made in the Indian bill for the fiscal year 1897 for the erection of such a boarding school as the Indian Bureau might determine upon.

#### \$35,000 APPROPRIATED.

In the act of Congress making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year 1897, there appeared an item as follows:

"For the erection and completion of suitable buildings, including the necessary furniture of all kinds for the same, for an industrial school at or near the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians in Tama county, Iowa, and for the purchase of a suitable site for the same, thirty-five thousand dollars."

**LOCATING THE SCHOOL.** The history of locating the school is briefly told in the following language in the Commissioner's annual report for 1897, page 422:

By the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29. Stat L., p. 345), there was appropriated by Congress the sum of \$35,000 "for the erection and completion of suitable school buildings, including the necessary furniture of all kinds for the same, for an industrial boarding school at or near the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians, in Tama County, Iowa, and for the purchase of a suitable site for the same."

July 31, 1896, United States Indian Agent Horace M. Rebok reported that he had carefully examined all the tracts that were for sale within reasonable distance of the Sac and Fox lands that were suitable for school purposes, and recommended the purchase from the heirs of D. D. Appelgate of 70 acres directly west of the incorporated town of Toledo, in Tama County, Iowa, at \$75 per acre. This selection of land was concurred in by Inspector C. C. Duncan.

August 20 the Secretary granted authority for the purchase, and October 10, 1896, Agent Rebok submitted a deed, dated September 10, 1896, from the heirs of David D. Appelgate, conveying to the United States, for \$5,250, the east 70 acres of the S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 16, T. 83. N., R. 15 W., with abstract of title, together with the certificates called for as to taxes, judgments, mortgages, or other liens on said land. The deed was declared by the Attorney-General, November 28, 1896, to pass a valid title.

Before steps were finally taken to pay over the consideration money, Senator Gear of Iowa, filed, December 4, 1896, sundry petitions, with a map of a tract known as the Gallagher property and his own protest against the purchase of the Appelgate property in preference

to the Gallagher property, on the ground that the former was not satisfactory to the citizens of Tama nor to the Indians.

December 8, 1896, the Indian Office reporting to the Secretary on the merits of the tract selected stated that the proposed buildings would be erected at a point one mile west and one-quarter of a mile south of the principal business street of Toledo and five miles by the usually traveled highway from the Indian village; that the land rises from the banks of a small stream known as Deer Creek, which flows through a portion of the east end and supplies the pasturage with living water, in a gradual slope to an elevation of probably 50 feet to the northwest corner, which is skirted with a natural grove of 6 acres.

Inspector James McLaughlin was directed to examine both properties, and he reported December 31, 1896, that the opposition to the Appelgate tract by the people of Tama and to the Gallagher tract by the people of Toledo was largely due to a local strife of the two towns and that it was impossible to get them to agree upon a site for the Indian school; that the Indians expressed no preference, and as the Appelgate tract met the requirements of the service, he recommended that that site be approved and the purchase consummated.

February 15, 1897, authority was granted for concluding the purchase of the Appelgate site and payment of the purchase money.

The deed was recorded February 22, 1897, by the recorder for Tama County, Iowa, in Book 118, page 139. It is recorded in Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 171.

**NAMING THE SCHOOL.** Hon. Wm. B. Allison, being the senior Senator from Iowa, and being held in high esteem by the Indians for the cheerful manner in which he had several times protected their interests when unjustly assailed, the Agent thought it appropriate that the school established for the education of their children should bear Senator Allison's name, and in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on December 11, 1896, said:

"In looking about for a name for the new industrial school at this agency, allow me to suggest that the school be called 'The Allison Institute for the Training of Iowa Indian Children,' to be commonly known as 'The Allison Institute.'"

In reply to this suggestion the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote the Agent, December 16, 1896:

"Replying to your letter of the 11th inst., suggesting that you call the new Sac and Fox Boarding School, 'The Allison Institute for the Training of Iowa Indian Children,' you are advised that under the orders of the Secretary it is improper to designate these institutions by any name other than such as 'The Indian Training School at Toledo, Iowa, for the Iowa Sac and Fox Indians.' Therefore, your suggestions cannot be carried out and the official title of the school will be as above indicated."

**CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND ORGANIZATION.** The authority to enter into contract for the erection of the dormitory was issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, March 16, 1897.

The contract was awarded, at Toledo, Iowa, April 16, 1897, to Banzhof & Reimer, of Marshalltown, Iowa, for the sum of \$19,130.00, and was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, April 26, and by the Secretary of the Interior, April 27, 1897.



SAC AND FOX BOYS ATTENDING INDIAN SCHOOL.



Ground was broken for the building May, 17, 1897. The corner stone was laid July 23. The Doromitory was completed and receipted for, December 31st, 1897.

A report of the erection of other buildings, improvement of premises, and subsequent history of the school will be found in the annual reports of George W. Nellis, Superintendent of the School, for 1898 and 1899, herewith appended:

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, 1898.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, )  
Toledo, Iowa, July 15, 1898. }

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Sac and Fox (Iowa) Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

**LOCATION.**—This school is located on a tract of land comprising 70 acres, lying immediately west of and adjoining the corporation of the city of Toledo, in Tama County, Iowa. The land was purchased at a cost of \$75 per acre, and is in every way suitable. In point of good drainage, general character of land, railroad and postal facilities, as well as good moral influences of the surrounding community, the location can not well be excelled.

**BUILDINGS.**—The only building so far completed is the main dormitory building. It is a T-shaped brick structure, having basement and two stories. Its greatest length is 159 feet, 1 inch, and its greatest depth 80 feet 7 inches. The basement contains, besides boiler room, coal room, and cellar, two play rooms, each 28 by 37 feet, with clothes rooms adjoining, each 28 by 37 feet. On the first floor are boys' and girls' sitting rooms, 2 school rooms, boys' and girls' bath rooms, 6 employees' rooms, kitchen, and dining room. On the second floor are 3 employees' rooms, boys' and girls' lavatories, boys' and girls' dormitories, each about 28 by 55 feet. The back porches, upon which the dormitories open, are provided with fire escapes. There are water-closets in the basement and on the second floor. The building is roofed with metal shingles and is well protected against fire. There are on each floor 100 feet of 2-inch hose upon which water can be turned at a moment's notice. We also have two hose carts with 400 feet of 2½-inch hose, which can be attached to the two fire hydrants outside. These hydrants are so located that all parts of the grounds reserved for building purposes can be conveniently reached.

The sewerage system, which discharges into Deer Creek at a point 2,000 feet from the buildings, is perfect. We have an abundance of water, being connected with the city waterworks of Toledo. The water rent for all purposes amounts to \$85 per year, the contract covering a period of ten years.

Authority has been granted for the erection of three additional buildings—the barn, the laundry, and the shop and warehouse building. The barn is a two-story frame building with 8-foot stone basement. It is 35 by 55 feet. Attached to one end of the barn is a stone machinery shed 16 by 51 feet. The laundry is a two-story brick, the first floor to contain washing and ironing room and the second floor, sewing and dry rooms. The building is 20 feet 4 inches by 38 feet 8 inches. The shop and warehouse building is also a two-story brick building, the first floor to contain carpenter and shoe shops, the second to be used as a wareroom. This building will be built into the side hill so that the second floor can be entered in the rear from the ground. The contractors are getting their material on the ground

and the contract calls for the completion of the buildings by the 15th of September.

Estimates have been prepared and authority requested for the erection of hog, poultry, and ice houses and root cellar, the labor to be performed by school employees.

Much work has been done on the grounds in the way of grading. When completed we will have a lawn 400 feet long by 200 feet deep. It is our intention to seed it during the coming autumn. About 3 acres have been planted in small fruits—grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. We have also set out about 250 apple, plum, and cherry trees, together with quite a number of forest trees for ornamental purposes. About 17 acres of ground were cultivated by the school farmer. Ten acres of oats have just been harvested, the estimated yield of which is 300 hundred bushels. The balance of the ground was put into millet, sweet corn, and small vegetables. Our hay crop will be about 10 tons.

It was the intention to have opened this school April 1, but because of the lack of lighting facilities and the late arrival of necessary supplies, this could not be done. The date now set for opening is September 1. What the attendance will be it is impossible to estimate intelligently. A number of the younger people of the tribe are favorable to the school, but the older element opposes it bitterly. It is to be hoped that the Department will find some way to compel attendance at the school among the people if it can not be secured otherwise. I am, however, not without hope that a considerable number of children can be secured. The agent undoubtedly has the confidence of the better element of the tribe, is heart and soul with the school, and is bending every energy toward making it a success.

I wish to thank Agent Rebok for his uniform kindness and courtesy toward myself and employees, and to express my appreciation of the generous treatment of estimates and requests by the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,  
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.  
(Through Horace M. Rebok, United States Indian Agent.)

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, 1899.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, }  
Toledo, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1899. }

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the boarding school at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

On September 15 the last of the main buildings was completed and receipted for, all necessary supplies had been received, a full corps of employees was on hand, and everything was in readiness for the reception of pupils.

During the preceding year while the buildings were in process of erection, every effort was made to create an interest in the school on the part of the Indians. Employment in cultivating the crops on the farm and grading around the buildings was offered them, but was accepted by only four Indians, and they remained only a few days, owing to the criticism and ridicule of the other Indians. From time to time as many as could be induced to go were taken to the school and shown over the buildings and grounds. The clothing and subsistence supplies and appliances for industrial training were shown them, and the advantages the school offered to their children pointed out. It seemed, however, that as the buildings neared completion and the date set for the opening of the school drew near, the opposition instead of diminishing became more intense. The chiefs, members of

the council, and head men, were especially determined in their opposition. When the annuity payment was made over one hundred refused to receive it, mainly because they had been made to believe that if they did so, they thereby gave the government the right to place their children in school. About this time two girls, one a daughter of the head chief, became very unruly and were causing their parents a great deal of annoyance. The chief reported the matter to the Agent and asked that the girls be apprehended by the police and punished. The Agent at once had them brought in and taken to the school. This raised the greatest kind of an uproar among the people. The chief and his wife came to the Agent and demanded the immediate release of the girls, saying that they were perfectly willing that the girls be put INTO JAIL AND FOR ANY TIME HE MIGHT DEEM BEST, but that under no circumstances would they consent to their remaining in the school. The Agent refused to release them, but by no amount of reason or argument could he change the feelings of the parents in the matter. The girls afterward ran away from the school and were not returned for the reason that they were notoriously bad girls and not proper companions for the other pupils.

Such were the conditions, when everything being ready for the opening of school, we started out to obtain pupils. Daily and almost nightly visits were made by the Agent and myself to the reservation. We were generally received in a friendly way and respectfully listened to. At times we were bitterly denounced for attempting to interfere with them in living the life decreed for them by the Great Spirit and guaranteed to them in the earlier times by the Government of the United States. Many interesting councils were held, one of them at least will not soon be forgotten. It occurred at night and there were present beside the Agent and myself, only the head chief, Push-E-To-Neke-Qua, the Interpreter and three policeman. No other Indians had been invited for the reason that it was thought the key to the situation lay mainly in the attitude of the chief, and that he might be more easily influenced if unaccompanied by others. The policemen had already expressed their willingness to put their children into school if the chief would do likewise. Addressing the old man the Agent referred to the deplorable condition of affairs on the reservation, especially among the children, and pointed out the benefits to be derived from attendance at the school. He spoke of the chief's leadership and great influence among the people and his consequent responsibility, and insisted strongly that it was his duty to have the children of the tribe put into the school, and that to do otherwise would be a crime against his people. It was a strong case and the old man felt it. He listened in silence until the Agent had concluded, then quickly rising and advancing into the center of the room, his eyes flashing and his voice trembling with emotion, his whole bearing indicating intense excitement, he said: "My friend, the Musquakies have always been friends to the white people, but they will not accept your school. You may come and kill us, but we will not give you our children. I will say no more." He started for the door, but recovering his composure to some extent, he turned back, shook hands with us and went out into the night, followed by the Interpreter whose attitude was scarcely less unfavorable than that of the Chief. It was a discouraging point. All chance for further negotiations seemed to be lost. The outlook was anything but hopeful. The next morning the Agent summoned the Interpreter before him and informed him that if he wished to retain his official position he must not only cease all opposition to the school, but work earnestly in its favor. This he agreed to do, and from that day on has been a loyal and efficient helper. It was through his influence that the Agent was enabled to again bring the Chief into council

on the school question. Thus matters progressed, frequent conferences with the chief and council being held and the parents and children being interviewed and solicited without success, until on the 20th day of October, an orphan boy, 19 years of age, came to the school and was enrolled as a pupil. Two days later the captain of the police brought in his 8 year old boy, to be followed the next day by an older daughter. October 27, another boy, a son of an old medicine man, in opposition to his parents' wishes came and was enrolled. Nov. 1 a second son of the old medicine man came in, and a few days later two more boys were secured. This made seven pupils, and our enrollment stood at that point for some time. Meanwhile the constant work with the chief and council had begun to bear fruit, and on the 14th of December, the chief in open council accepted the school and granted permission to the people to send their children, and the same day sent his own boy. He some time later sent a daughter and four grand children. At this time also, the Agent went into the District Court and petitioned for the appointment of suitable guardians for a number of orphan children who were being neglected. This petition the Court granted, naming the present Agent as guardian, and at the same time issuing an order that the children be put into the school provided for them. In this way during the year twenty pupils were secured. Dec 31, twenty-five pupils had been enrolled and on Jan. 27, the date upon which Mr. Rebok turned the agency over to his successor the attendance had reached thirty-five. When school closed June 30, fifteen more pupils had been added, making the total enrollment for the year fifty. The average attendance for the last quarter was forty-seven.

The children were very bright and tractable and adapted themselves to their changed conditions much more readily than the Indian children further west, with whom I have worked, due doubtless to the fact that they have mingled more with white people. In good weather the children were permitted to go home on Saturday mornings and in every case they returned voluntarily in the evening. They seemed to enjoy their life in the school, and when they went home for vacation, nearly all promised to return in the fall, the large boys being especially positive in their assurance.

Parents and friends made frequent visits to the school and on closing day over one hundred of them took dinner with the children in the grove. The great majority of these people however are bitterly opposed to education, and it will be some time before the school can be filled by voluntary attendance. It is exceedingly unfortunate that some means cannot be found to compel attendance on this reservation. Many of the children and young people are anxious to attend school, but are prevented from doing so by their parents and other relatives. I hope that the day is not far distant when Congress will follow the recommendations of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his last report and pass laws compelling the attendance of Indian children at the schools provided for them. If compulsory education is justifiable anywhere it certainly is among the Indians, and no where more so than on the Sac and Fox reservation of Iowa.

The results obtained in the class room were most satisfactory and reflect much credit upon the teacher.

The several industrial departments were intelligently and successfully administered and excellent progress made.

The school farm consists of seventy acres, and has been well cultivated.





INDIAN SCHOOL GIRLS AND MRS. SHOWAN,  
Indian Assistant.



The estimated yield for the year is:

Corn.....	350 Bu.	Fruit.....	10 Bu.
Oats.....	250 "	Millet.....	10 Tons
Potatoes.....	150 "	Mangel-wurzels.....	10 "
Turnips.....	50 "	Ruta Bagos.....	1 "
Onions.....	50 "	Cabbages.....	2000
Other Vegetables.....	150 "		

The school stock consists of 4 horses, 3 cows, 3 calves, 24 hogs and pigs, and 50 chickens. We had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow a short time since from sickness. Authority has been requested for the purchase of five additional cows which are much needed.

During the year the barn, ware-house, poultry-house, and hog house were erected, the first three by contract, the others by the school carpenter, assisted by Indian boys. About 300 rods of board fence, and 450 rods of wire fence were built. The different buildings were connected with side-walks, and the main dormitory building provided with screen doors and windows. Driveways over the premises were constructed, and the lawn, about 400 feet long and 200 feet deep, has been seeded. About 100 elm and other forest trees were set out along the drive-ways, most of which seem to be in a thrifty condition.

Early in September a gasoline gas plant was installed at a cost of \$1055 and has proven an unqualified success. Where the Welsbach burner is used, it gives a light much superior to the electric light. The plant lights the grounds and all the main buildings except the barn and has been operated all year at a cost of less than \$150 including all repairs.

The health of the school has been fairly good. There were only two cases of serious illness, no deaths, and no dismissals on account of ill health. The physician was attentive and thoroughly competent.

One of the pleasant occurrences of the year was a meeting at the school January 27, 1899, of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, an organization formed in 1895 for the promotion of education and civilization among the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa. This association rendered valuable assistance to the Agent in obtaining an appropriation for the establishment of this school. During the day an inspection of the school plant, and a thorough investigation of the working of the school were made by the executive committee, and in the evening a reception and public meeting was held in the assembly room. Rev. Dr. S. N. Fellows, of Grundy Center, Iowa, President of the Association, presided at the meeting and made a very interesting address. Short talks were also made by the outgoing Agent, H. M. Rebok, and his successor, Mr. Malin, Judge J. R. Caldwell and Hon. E. C. Ebersole, of Toledo; Hon. A. E. Jackson, of Tama; the Superintendent and others. It was a very interesting and enjoyable occasion and full of encouragement to the employees of the school. The interest taken in our work by the people who comprise the Indian Rights Association of Iowa is much appreciated.

Very Respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,  
Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.  
(Through W. G. Malin, United States Indian Agent.)

## SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

The following is a complete roster of the persons employed at the school, from the beginning to September 1st, 1899:

NAME.	POSITION.	Began Service	Terminated	Remarks
Geo. W. Nellis.....	Superintendent...	Aug. 10, 1897...		
Laura B. Cottrell....	Teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1898...		
Lucie C. Maley.....	Kindergartner...	March 13, 1898...	Jan. 5, 1899....	Transferred
Mary H. Cupp.....	Matron.....	Sept. 1, 1897...	July 12, 1898..	do
Alethea M. Cooper....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1898...	Feb. 28, 1899..	Resigned
Etta E. Wade.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1899....	March 31, 1899	Tem. Employ.
Minnie A. Kennedy...	do.....	April 1, 1899....		
Julia A. Barnett.....	Seamstress.....	Oct. 1, 1897....		
Geo. R. Wade.....	Cook.....	Sept. 1, 1898...		
Martha A. Tibbetts..	Laundress.....	Jan. 11, 1899...		
Albert Fife.....	Carpenter.....	Jan. 1, 1898...		
Albert Cory.....	Indust. Teacher..	April 1, 1898...	Dec. 14, 1898..	Relieved
G. H. Tibbetts.....	do.....	Dec. 15, 1898...		
John Soldier.....	Indian Assistant.	Nov. 1, 1898...	Dec. 20, 1898..	Relieved
Henry Davis.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1898...	Dec. 31, 1898..	Resigned
Joseph Tesson Jr....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1899....	Jan. 17, 1899..	do
Jack Bullard.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1899....	Jan. 17, 1899..	do
Geo. Green.....	do.....	Jan. 18, 1899...	April 25, 1899..	do
Joseph Tesson Jr....	do.....	April 26, 1899..	June 30, 1899..	Position Dis.
Emma Showan.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1899....		

NOTE.—Dr. S. Thompson, Toledo, was employed as school physician, on contract, for fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

## LIST OF AGENTS.

The following is a list of the names and periods of service of the several Indian Agents who were appointed by the Federal government in charge of the Sac and Fox Indians since their return to Iowa:

LEANDER CLARK, Special Agent, Dec. —, 1866. to July 9, 1869.

FRANK D. GARRETTY, Special Agent, First Lieutenant U. S. Army, July 10, 1869, to Oct. 9, 1870.

LEANDER CLARK, Special Agent, Oct. 10, 1870, to Sept. 17, 1872.

REV. A. R. HOWBERT, Special Agent, Sept. 18, 1872, to April 11, 1875.

THOMAS S. FREE, Farmer and Acting Agent, April 12, 1875, to July 31, 1879.

GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Agent, Aug. 1, 1879, to Feb. 27, 1885.

OSCAR H. MILLS, Agent, April 1, 1885, to Sept. 14, 1885.

WM. H. BLACK, Agent, Sept. 15, 1885, to May 10, 1888.

ENOS GHEEN, Agent, May 11, 1888, to June 14, 1890.

WALLACE R. LESSER, Agent, June 15, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1894.

HORACE M. REBOK, Agent, Oct. 1, 1894, to Jan. 27, 1899.

WM. G. MALIN, Agent, Jan. 28, 1899, to date.

## INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

### REPORT OF ITS WORK.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa was held on Friday afternoon, January 27, 1899, at the Indian Training School, Toledo, Iowa, and in the evening a reception was held to the membership of the association. These meetings were the realization of the hopes of the association. President Fellows called the executive committee together in business meeting in the reception room of the school at two o'clock in the afternoon and there were present the following members:—Dr. S. N. Fellows, of Grundy Center, Iowa, Mr. A. E. Jackson, of Tama, Messrs. John R. Caldwell, E. C. Ebersole and Horace M. Rebok of Toledo. After a business session the committee visited the class room and for the first time saw the children of the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa in a model school room pursuing their studies like other children and presenting evidences of success and capability for which few had given them credit. The success of the school room work and the high testimony of the superintendent and teachers to the intelligence, aptness, and tractability of the children, were matters of much interest and satisfaction.

At four o'clock the retiring Agent entertained the members of the committee and the superintendent of the school at dinner. The rest of the afternoon was spent by the committee in looking over the premises and familiarizing themselves with the work of the school.

The membership of the association was invited to meet with the Executive Committee in the assembly room of the school from seven to nine o'clock, and the evening was very pleasantly passed. At the appointed hour when the guests were seated the Indian children marched into the hall to music, in a very creditable manner and without showing any embarrassment. They remained during all the exercises and their deportment was perfect, and while they understood little that was said, they showed appreciation of the instrumental music rendered on the occasion by applauding the performers.

The principal feature of the evening was the report of the work of the association as made by its president, Dr. Fellows, and the report will be found in the following pages. Short addresses were made by Messrs. John R. Caldwell, E. C. Ebersole, A. E. Jackson, retiring Agent Rebok, W. G. Malin, incoming agent, and Superintendent Geo. W. Nellis. It was evident from the character of the addresses that the work then begun would be pushed to a successful conclusion, until every Indian child in Iowa has been given a practical education and been placed in a position to enter the battle of life with something like an equal chance with his white brother.

The report of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, given by its president, Rev. S. N. Fellows, D. D. is as follows:

#### REPORT BY PRESIDENT FELLOWS.

Nearly four years ago this association was organized, and no official report has hitherto been made. It seems fitting that on this occasion, when a change is to occur in the Indian agency at this place, that a meeting of the association should be held and a full historical report be given of work done and progress made.

For many years I have been interested in the Indian problem. On moving to Toledo and becoming acquainted with United States Indian Agent Horace M. Rebok, I found him as deeply interested as myself. In the spring of 1895 it was planned by the agent and the Ministerial Union of Toledo and Tama that Dr. A. L. Riggs, principal of the Santee Normal Training School of Nebraska, should be written for advise and suggestions. He replied, recommending that we invite Dr. Charles A. Eastman, an educated Sioux Indian, and secretary of the Indian Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. to visit us. This recommendation was laid before the Ministerial Union of Tama and Toledo, which unanimously voted to recommend the Agent Mr. Rebok, to invite Mr. Eastman. An invitation was extended and arrangements made for his coming. On arriving at Toledo, he spent a day visiting the Indians. He talked to them in council concerning civilization and the new life of the Indian. After Dr. Eastman had told the chiefs of the new life of the Indian, he requested to hear from them. In reply to his request the head of the council addressed him through the interpreter in this language "We have heard what you say. We understand. I hope you will be sincere in your new life and continue. But as for us, we are Indians and will always be Indians. And so in future years, when you have traveled all over this country and have seen all the Indians of the country, and come back to us we will show you by our life, that you too were once an Indian." This speech of the Indian chief illustrates the attitude of the Indians toward civilization and a better life. Arrangements were made for Dr. Eastman to address the people of the two cities in mass meeting in each place Sunday, June 2nd, 1895, in the interests of the Indians of Iowa. On Saturday evening preceding the public meetings, a conference was held with Dr. Eastman in Toledo by the clergymen and leading business men of both places. After discussing the history and present condition of these people, a committee consisting of Horace M. Rebok, chairman, U. S. Indian Agent, Toledo, Iowa; Chas. A. Eastman, M. D., secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Indian Department, St. Paul, Minn; Rev. T S. Bailey,

D. D. Sup't Presbyterian Missions for Synod of Iowa, Cedar Rapids; Hon. E. C. Ebersole, Toledo; A. E. Jackson, Esq., Tama, Iowa, were appointed a committee to submit to the meetings on Sunday, a report upon the present conditions of the Indians and the form for organization in their behalf.

The following report embodying the organization of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, was adopted at a mass meeting held in the United Brethren Church in Toledo, at 4 o'clock, on June 2nd, 1895, and at a mass meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Tama, at 8 o'clock on June 2nd, 1895 :

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

\* MR. CHAIRMAN: Your temporary committee appointed by a conference of clergymen and business men of Toledo and Tama, on June 1, 1895, have met and reviewed carefully the history and present conditions of the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama county, Iowa, and we find,

1. That during the thirty-nine years these Indians have lived in civilization they have made some progress, but not at all in proportion to the opportunities that surround them.

2. That the problem of their civilization lies in the line of christianization and education.

3. That during the past eleven years, a Christian Mission has been maintained among them with commendable results, but that the task is greater than the present capacity of the mission, and the mission is in need of reinforcement on the part of the Christian people everywhere, and especially on the part of the people of Iowa.

4. That during many years a government day school has been maintained by the Federal Government, which has accomplished some good results and succeeded in awakening among the younger generation a desire for knowledge, but that the present school is wholly inadequate and constantly meets with the powerful opposition of the chiefs and medicine men, and is sorely in need of larger support, a broader policy and greater authority on the part of the Federal Government.

5. That these Indians are in a morbid condition physically, mentally and spiritually, and labor under the prejudices of confidence abused and rights violated, having taken their standard of Christian civilization and Christian manhood from the most unfavorable portion of the white population.

6. That it is the pride and boast of these Indians that they shall be the last Indians to adopt civilization and lead the new life, and therefore they adhere to their former customs and practices as they did fifty years ago, so far as their home life and personal habits are concerned; and for this reason a most deplorable condition exists among them.

Therefore, your committee would respectfully recommend that a society be organized:

1. To ascertain the legal status of these people, in order to secure just recognition of their rights in state and nation.

2. To make all reasonable effort to call the attention of the general government to their condition, and to secure legislation in their behalf.

## CONSTITUTION.

## NAME.

Article 1. The name of this association shall be the Indian Rights Association of Iowa.

## PURPOSE.

Art. 2. The purpose of this association shall be to use all honorable means and efforts to secure to the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa their lawful rights and to promote Christian civilization among them.

## MEMBERSHIP.

Art. 3. Any resident of Iowa who endorses the purpose of this organization and pays an annual membership fee of \$1.00 shall be a member.

## COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

Art. 4. This association shall be under the control of a committee of one hundred or less, six of whom shall be the first executive committee elected. The executive committee shall consist of the officers of the association and the United States Indian Agent, the latter of whom shall be an ex-officio member, and this committee shall be the working committee of the association.

## OFFICERS.

Art. 5. The officers of this association shall be a president, first and second vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.

Section 2. The election of officers shall be by ballot, and shall take place at the annual meeting on the first Monday in June of each year, except this year (1895).

Sec. 3. The executive committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in the offices of the association.

## DUTIES.

Art. 6. The duties of the president shall be to preside over all meetings, to call at any time special meetings if requested by four members of the executive committee, and to appoint a sub-committee whenever it is necessary for any special work. He shall make an annual report at the annual meeting of the work of the association during the year.

Section 2. The duties of the first vice president shall be to perform the duties of the president in his absence. The second vice president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the president and the first vice president.

Sec. 3. The duties of the treasurer shall be to collect and receive all dues and contributions to the association, and to pay all claims and expenses incurred by the committee, on orders drawn by the president and countersigned by the secretary, and he shall make an annual report of the finances of the association at the annual meeting in June.

Sec. 4. The duties of the secretary shall be to keep a record of the association and its membership and of the executive committee, conduct its correspondence, notify the Committee of One Hundred of the meetings, regular and called, furnish information to members, or others, from time to time, as to progress of the work of the association, and perform such other duties as pertain to such offices in like associations.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Art. 7. The executive committee shall determine and direct the work of the association and shall have power to act in the premises. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

## AMENDMENTS.

Art. 8. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, by a two-thirds vote of those present at such meeting.



## RECOMMENDATION.

Your committee would respectfully recommend the following officers for the first year of the association:

President, Rev. S. N. Fellows, D.D., pastor M. E. church, Toledo, Iowa.

First Vice President, Senator E. G. Penrose, Tama, 45th District of Iowa.

Second Vice President, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, Toledo, County Attorney for Tama County.

Secretary, Hon. J. R. Caldwell, ex-Judge 17th Judicial District of Iowa.

Treasurer, A. E. Jackson, Esq., Tama, Cashier Farmers and Merchants Bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

HORACE M. REBOK, Chairman,

CHAS. A. EASTMAN, Sec'y.

REV. T. S. BAILEY,

E. C. EBERSOLE,

A. E. JACKSON.

Soon after the association was organized, the movement was started by the executive committee of the association, to secure from congress the establishment here of an industrial school. The president of the association, at a public meeting in the court house of Toledo and afterward in Tama, outlined the plan of work both of the school and the method of securing the same; committees were appointed and funds raised to defray necessary expenses. A short time afterward the secretary, Judge J. R. Caldwell, the U. S. Indian agent, Horace M. Rebok, and the president of the association went to Dubuque to interview Senator Allison, who entered heartily into the movement, promised his cooperation, and recommended that a delegation be sent to Washington in behalf of the school. Letters were written to some of the leading men of the state and a favorable response received. Letters were also sent to the daily papers of the state, all of which most heartily approved of the establishment of the school. The following is the strong endorsement of the Des Moines Register:

The Register publishes a letter from Dr S. N. Fellows, president of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, which we hope will receive the prompt and careful attention of both the senators and all the congressmen of Iowa. Dr. Fellows calls attention to the degraded and pitiful condition of the Sac and Fox Indians, long located on their small reservation in Tama county where they have had little or no attention from the government, and are in far worse condition today, morally and physically than they would be if they had the range of a larger reservation and the almost unlimited fields for the pursuit of game on the Rocky Mountain ranges. We do not repeat here the description of the worse than heathenish condition of the Iowa Indians, but Dr. Fellows describes it so briefly and pointedly in his letter that Iowa people ought to hang their heads in shame over the fact that they have permitted that condition to obtain for nearly half a century, without making any concerted effort to gain the same advantages for the Iowa Indians that have been secured for the Indians of other states and territories.

Dr. Fellow's letter briefly outlines the plan for a National Reservation Industrial School for the Iowa Indians, where both sexes can be

taught to read and write and trained to habits of industry on a farm of 100 to 200 acres. He calls attention to the fact that such national schools are being established for other and less tribes in other states, and righteously asks: "Why not make equal provision for the Indians in Iowa"? That is a question the Register repeats to the senators and congressmen of Iowa, and it desires all of them to answer it by their united efforts to have congress provide for such an industrial school for the Iowa Indians this winter. Governor Jackson, Attorney-General Remley, State Superintendent Sabin, and other leading citizens of the state have already given the Indian Rights Association, of Iowa, their hearty endorsement. Ex-Gov. Larrabee has written, "This sore spot on Iowa should not be permitted to continue longer." All can see by reading Dr. Fellows' letter that the condition of the Iowa Indians is a disgrace to Iowa and to all civilization, and the sentiment of the people of the state should be unanimous that the next congress must give the Iowa Indians the same advantages that have been given to the Indians of other states and territories. There is no reason why Congress should not do so, and Iowa people will be to blame if the appropriation is not made this winter and the Iowa Indian Industrial School built and equipped next year.

Before proceeding farther it became necessary to determine the legal status of these Indians, and Judge J. R. Caldwell and Hon. E. C. Ebersole were appointed a committee therefor. These gentlemen, on examination of the law reached the conclusion that before Congress could be induced to appropriate money for the founding of such a school, it was necessary that the state of Iowa waive jurisdiction, except in certain cases, over these Indians and their lands, to the Federal government. They accordingly framed a bill covering needed legislation which, through the efforts of Hon. A. E. Jackson in the House and Senator E. G. Penrose in the Senate, was enacted into law. Later the Iowa act tendering jurisdiction was accepted by a special enactment of Congress.

In February 1896, the executive committee sent a special committee to Washington, consisting of the President of the Association, Rev. Dr. T. S. Bailey, and U. S. Indian Agent Horace M. Rebok. The following letter written from Washington indicates the work done and success attained:

\$35,000 FOR TAMA COUNTY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }  
February 18, 1896. }

To the Members of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa:

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Bailey, Superintendent Home Missions for the Synod of Iowa, Mr. Horace M. Rebok, U. S. Indian Agent, and myself arrived in Washington Wednesday evening, February 12th. We immediately called on Senator Allison and Congressman Cousins.

At first it seemed as though the way was entirely hedged up before us. We were told that Congress had adopted the policy of making no appropriations for new buildings, etc. We soon learned also that we were too late, that the Indian Bureau had made its estimates and reported to the committees its needs for the ensuing fiscal year, also that the House Committee on Indian Affairs had reported the Indian Bill of appropriation to the House, and, that under its rules, no

amendment could be offered in that body. Our only recourse was to secure, if possible, an amendment to the House Bill when it should reach the Senate.

On Saturday we secured a hearing before Mr. Browning, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also before the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In all our work in the department Dr. W. N. Hailman, Superintendent of Indian Schools, who visited our Indians last fall, rendered us invaluable assistance. Having gained their endorsement of our request, we laid the matter before Senator Gear. He very heartily espoused the cause of these Indians, and said that he would be glad to introduce the matter to the Senate. Accordingly, we had the very great pleasure, as we sat in the Senate gallery, on Monday February 17th, to hear Senator Gear give notice in a short, vigorous speech, that when the House Indian Appropriation Bill should reach the Senate he would offer an amendment as follows:

"For the establishment and completion of an Industrial School for the Sac and Fox Indians in Tama County, Iowa, and the purchase of a site therefor—thirty-five thousand dollars."

Senator Gear is deeply interested in the movement, as is also Senator Allison, whom we twice interviewed, and it is believed that the amendment will, without doubt, pass the Senate. In the House it is expected to meet with some opposition. We have also the promise that all will be done that can be done to overcome this opposition. Under the leadership of Congressman R. G. Cousins, and assisted by the other Representatives of Iowa, all of whom we were assured would stand by Cousins in his support of the school, success seems assured. The amount, thirty-five thousand dollars, was agreed to—the Indian Bureau assuring us that this would provide for a school that would accommodate one hundred pupils.

Hon. J. A. Pickler, M. C., from South Dakota, rendered us valuable assistance.

In conclusion we may say that we have received only encouragement from everyone we have met,—the difficulties at first seemed very great, but one by one they have been thus far overcome and we have succeeded at every point. We attribute this to the fact that this movement is in no sense partisan, but is at once just, humane, patriotic and Christian. It therefore appeals to the judgment and conscience of every right minded citizen.

I go to New York for a few days, and shall return next week to look after this matter again.

Yours truly,  
S. N. FELLOWS.

President Indian Rights Association of Iowa.

The following is the speech of Senator John H. Gear, in submitting his amendment to the U. S. Senate, taken from the Congressional Record:

#### SAC AND FOX INDIAN SCHOOL IN IOWA.

MR. GEAR. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the Indian appropriation bill when it shall be presented. I ask that the amendment be referred to the committee on Indian Affairs with the request to the Indian Bureau for report.

It is, in brief, a proposition that Congress shall appropriate \$35,000 in the Indian appropriation bill for the purpose of establishing an Indian school at the Indian reservation in the state in which I live and represent in part. There is in that state and has been for over fifty years, a small branch of the Sac and Fox Indians who were not in harmony with the Indians who, under Black Hawk, made war against the American people in 1832. They strayed off, leaving the main body

and went west of the Mississippi river and purchased with their own money, received from the Government for their share of their land, a couple of sections or such a matter in Tama County, in my state. The Government has always had an agency at this small reservation, if I may so use the word, but the Indians have never had the advantage of any school. Those Indians now number 400, and they are gradually increasing in number. They had, in 1892, 80 children of school age; they had last year 117 children.

To my mind it is most desirable that the Government should take some action and establish a school at that place. The good people of my State who are interested in the education of Indians, the people called the Indian Rights Association, have kindly taken this matter up and they present it to Congress through me. They have had a talk with the officers of the Indian Bureau who are highly favorable to it. This is my only reason for detaining the Senate. I merely want to say further about the moral condition of those people that it is most deplorable, and the only way we can make them better in the future, it seems to me, is by taking the rising generation and teaching them as we teach other Indians in Indian schools, in order that eventually they may become self-supporting.

The Vice President: The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and printed.

It is a matter of history that the amendment offered by Senator Gear became a part of the Indian Appropriation Bill and passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives without opposition.

The subsequent history of the movement, the purchase of the land, erection of the buildings and the opening of the school, has been under the management of the Indian Department. The Department has labored under many difficulties, some of which seemed at times insurmountable, but patience and tact and persistence have won the victory and the school is in operation with an attendance of thirty-five pupils. Two more pupils are promised in a few days. The success of the school is now assured.

In conclusion, I may say that the little I have been able to do, has been a labor of love, and be assured I shall ever cherish the deepest interest in the prosperity of the school and the Christian civilization of the Indians.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, tact, firmness and wisdom with which U. S. Indian Agent Horace M. Rebok has performed the delicate and at times extremely difficult duties of his office in connection with this educational movement. The Indian Training School of Toledo, Iowa, will ever be a monument of his administration of Indian affairs. I would like to mention others, but where all have done so well, it is unnecessary.

With profound gratitude to God for His blessings that have attended this movement, and with hearty thanks to officers, members and all citizens who have co-operated in the work of the Association, I submit this report.

S. N. FELLOWS,

President Indian Rights Association of Iowa.  
Toledo, Iowa, January 27, 1899.

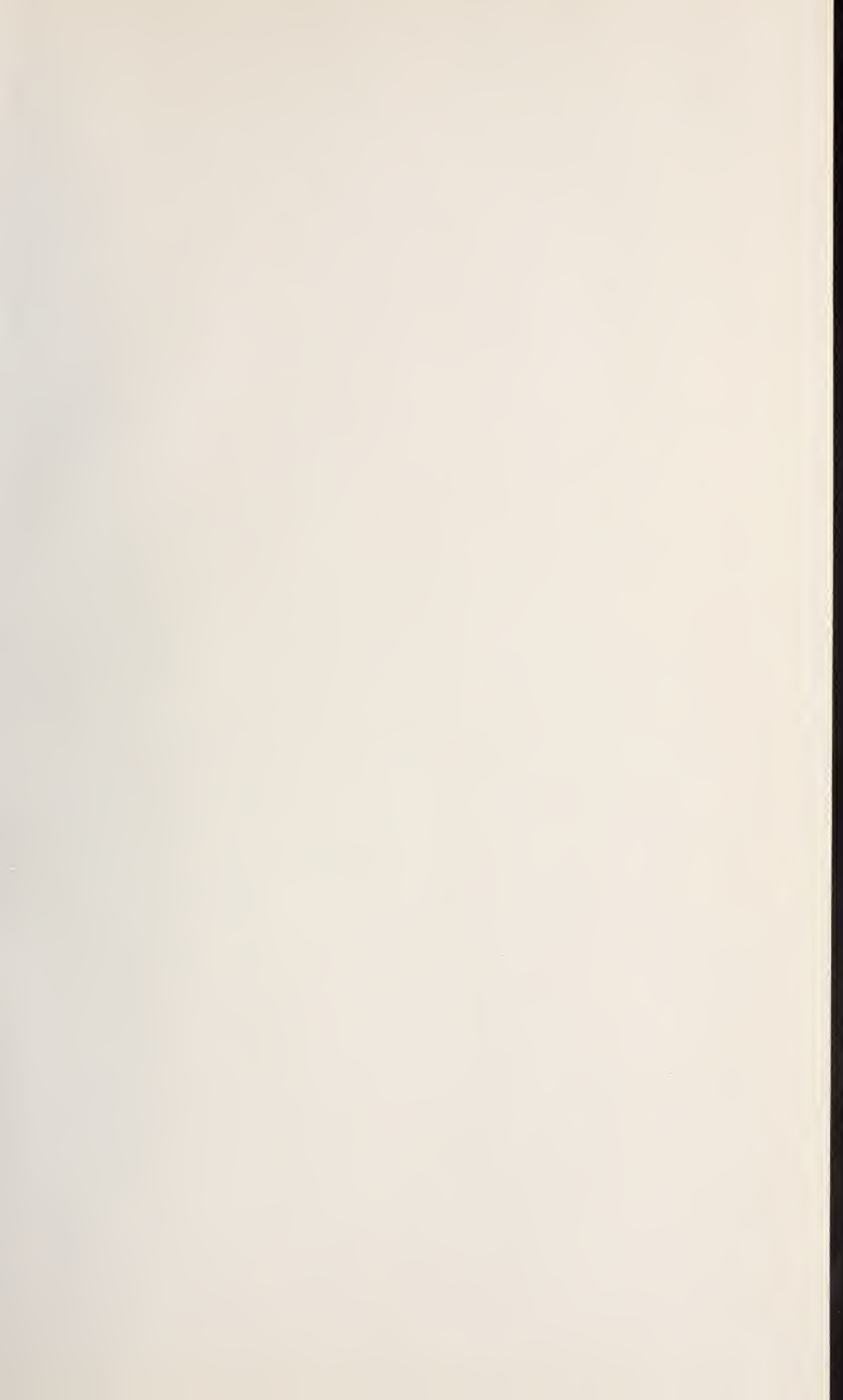
## MEMBERSHIP.

Following is a roster of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa and those who contributed to the funds needed in the prosecution of its work:

T. S. Bailey, Cedar Rapids,	J. R. Caldwell, Toledo,
E. C. Ebersole, Toledo,	Horace M. Rebok, Toledo,
S. N. Fellows, Toledo,	A. E. Jackson, Tama,
D. Camery, Toledo,	J. G. Bull, Toledo,
G. H. Austin, Toledo,	Howard Everett, Toledo,
T. R. McElhinney, Evergreen,	A. Kosta, Chelsea,
A. B. Taplin, Montour,	Chas. Skrable, Toledo.
J. C. Winters, Toledo,	Chas. D. Baker, Toledo,
Henry Giebert, Toledo,	George Dolezal, Toledo,
E. C. Foster, Toledo,	W. C. Smith, Toledo,
J. B. M. Bishop, Toledo,	S. E. Clapp, Toledo,
J. B. Young, Toledo,	Knight Dexter, Toledo,
C. J. Cooper, Toledo,	J. T. Cannon, Toledo,
J. Irwin Smith, Toledo,	G. R. Struble, Toledo,
H. W. Rebok, Toledo,	Mrs. Horace M. Rebok, Toledo.
L. I. Carson, Tama,	N. S. Beale, Tama,
Edward E. Reardon, Tama,	C. A. Hilton, Tama,
Fred Brown, Belle Plaine,	R. E. Williams, Gladbrook,
Chas. Aldrich, Des Moines,	William Larrabee, Clermont.
Mrs. C. C. Sinclair, Cedar Rapids,	Mrs. J. E. Boynton, Cedar Rapids,
J. L. Pickard, Iowa City,	H. J. Stiger, Toledo,
W. D. Lee, Toledo,	F. L. Whitford, Toledo,
Chas. Mason, Toledo,	Joseph Davidek, Toledo,
P. K. Rebok, Toledo,	E. M. Beilby, Toledo,
James Davidson, Toledo,	H. Wagner, Toledo,
F. P. Hill, Toledo,	Gust Reichmann, Toledo,
E. B. Arnold, Toledo,	Jos. Dolezal, Toledo,
R. B. Lichty, Toledo,	C. A. Baxter, Toledo,
Geo. W. Sweatt, Toledo,	W. A. Fee, Toledo,
A. I. Sime, Toledo,	Wm. M. Parker, Toledo,
Jos. Fitzgerald, Toledo,	F. Junker, Toledo,
Tama & Toledo Electric Light Co.,	S. Thompson, Toledo,
J. A. Owen, Toledo,	S. D. Kemp, Toledo,
J. W. Kremanak, Toledo,	J. D. Schuldt, Toledo,
Jos. Sponar, Toledo,	John Wild, Toledo,
S. Phillips, Toledo,	A. J. Dudley, Toledo,
H. O. Conley, Toledo,	Giger, Giger & Co., Toledo,
C. H. Jons, Toledo,	J. H. Owen, Toledo,
W. H. Withington, Toledo,	A. Stone, Toledo,

J. H. Ross, Toledo,	W. A. Dexter, Toledo,
H. A. Shanklin, Toledo,	W. M. Connell, Toledo,
M. G. Stiger, Toledo,	Ida L. Smith, Toledo,
J. M. R. Hanson, Toledo,	H. W. Boynton, Toledo,
P. W. McRoberts, Toledo,	P. L. Swearingen, Toledo,
W. E. Carpenter, Toledo,	S. Stiger, Toledo,
A. Forker, Toledo,	J. A. Phillips, Toledo,
F. H. Arb, Toledo,	H. G. Ross, Toledo,
C. W. Ullom, Toledo,	A. H. Conant, Toledo,
C. M. Lathrop, Toledo,	S. F. Wheeler, Toledo,
M. V. Burns, Toledo,	J. L. Monfort, Toledo,
L. E. Grauel, Toledo,	L. E. Baker, Toledo,
E. R. Smith, Toledo,	H. Pusteoska, Toledo,
C. E. Walters, Toledo,	W. D. Spayth, Toledo,
Krezek & Co., Toledo,	L. Clark, Toledo,
W. H. Ross, Toledo,	D. S. Hinegardner, Toledo,
J. Hoke Rebok, Toledo,	W. H. Harrison, Jr., Toledo,
E. G. Penrose, Tama,	C. J. Wonser, Tama,
S. C. Huber, Tama,	S. McGranahan, Tama,
C. P. Smith, Tama,	J. L. Bracken, Tama,
W. E. Fowler, Tama,	B. F. Hill, Tama,
W. E. Brice, Tama,	H. Soleman, Tama,
Abigail B. Mott, What Cheer,	H. S. Thompson, Toledo,
W. C. Walters, Toledo,	C. D. Coates, Toledo,
A. L. Speaker, Toledo,	M. R. Morgan, Toledo,
Chas. H. Mills, Toledo,	Claus H. Tode, Toledo,
A. A. Jones, Toledo,	D. W. Turbett, Toledo,
Gertrude Harlan, Toledo.	Luella Varner, Toledo,
H. V. Harlan, Toledo,	J. A. Bently, Toledo,
Geo. W. Nellis, Toledo,	W. G. Malin, Toledo,
L. B. Blinn, Toledo,	H. T. Arb, Toledo,
John Banzhaf, Marshalltown,	Christian Reimer, Marshalltown.

This list of membership is made up from the original book of members and from subscription papers circulated afterwards in Toledo and Tama. If any names are omitted that should be enrolled, it is for the reason that they failed to be subscribed to any of these documents.















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